PRESS GAG RULE AT ALBANY.

SENATE PROVIDES A WAY TO EX-CLUDE REPORTERS.

Successful Fight for the Measure Led by Raines and Grady, Who Don't Mind Criticism Themselves, Bear Not and Even Armstrong Lines Up With Them.

ALBANY, Jan. 16 .- The criticism directed by the combined press of the State against the State Senate for trying to emasculate the bill prepared by Gov. Charles E. Hughes as counsel for the Armstrong insurance investigating committee at the last session of the Legislature has had its effect. Today, by a vote of 32 to 13, the Senate amended its rules so as to lodge with the Clerk of the Senate the power to expel a reporter from the privileges of the floor

Of the Senators who voted to amend the insurance bills last year and who were returned to the Senate all but two Senators. Hinman and White, voted to give this power to the Clerk of the Senate, and the remarks of Senators Grady, Raines and Armstrong, the Senate Rules Committee, indicated the intent of the amendment. They did not try to deny that the intent was to exclude the newspaper men who might offend them. Senator Page of New York said that such an amendment should not be adopted so as to hold a club over the heads of the news-

The Senators who refused to place such a power in the hands of the clerk were Agnew, Foelker, Heacock, Hinman, Hooker, Page, Saxe, Travis, Tully and White, Republicans, and Cohalan, Fuller and Taylor, Democrats. There were forty-five Senators present, the absentees being McCarren, Allds, Wilcox, Knapp, McManus and Smith. Senator Cobb voted in favor of an amendment to the resolution, but when it was defeated he switched to the Raines side. Senators Frawley and Owens also broke away from the Grady influence on this same amendment, but got back in line so that Grady was able to deliver all of the Democratic votes except those of Senators Cohalan, Fuller and Taylor, whose careers are such as to indicate that he never will be able to deliver their votes.

One of the most surprising turns was the attitude of Senator Armstrong. Last year, when after an all day session the Senate had practically killed the general nsurance bill by amending it, he personally appealed to the newspaper men to create sentiment in favor of the bill and against mendment, and they responded by printing the truth about the bills and the devices employed to kill them. The next day, stung to the quick by the criticism and the handling without gloves on the part of the newspaper correspondents; the Senators reversed their position and to the press Senator Armstrong gave thanks then for having saved the bills from annihilation. But to-day he was right in with Raines and Grady.

Although it was last Thursday that the Rules Committee decided to amend the rules so as to lodge such power with the clerk, it was not until to-day that the recame a two hours debate, in which Senators Grady and Raines took delight in showing how little they care for the newspapers. or at least how little they said they cared. Senator Page, however, was on his feet with an amendment taking from the clerk the power of removal and leaving it with

"We have for many years gone on here without trouble or difficulty, leaving-the power to revoke designations and to re-move objectionable reporters from the privileges of the floor of this Senate in the hands of a majority of the Senate. I can see no good purpose to be served by giving can see much evil that might result from the adoption of this proposed amendment to the rules.

"I do not clearly understand the purpose of the Committee on Rules in making the suggested amendment. Of course a purpose might suggest itself to me, but it may not be the one which was in the minds of the Committee on Rules, and that one is over the reporters that their commen upon legislative matters may be couched in such polite language that complaint of the reporters might not be made to the clerk and his zeal stirred up to the point of exercising the power that has been given

"It seems to me it is peculiarly unfortunate that such a rule should be suggested at this time, that could even bear su construction, although that may not have been the pupose that was in the minds of the members of the Committee on Rules. It rather advertises to the public that we expect to do something at this coming session of the Legislature that we are afraid the press might comment on with undue severity. Now if such is the expectation of the Senate it seems to me the wiser course would be to refrain from doing those things which might excite the press and the people of the State. It seems to me that it is proper to recommend that the way to escape criticism is to avoid doing those things which might excite criticism rather than coerce the members of the press into not commenting on the things we might do. It may be there is no such intention on the part of the committee, but nevertheless, as I said before, it certainly bears that construction, and it is better to avoid that

trouble in this case.
"If it is the intention of the committee to secure any such results it seems to me this is a futile method of obtaining them. You cannot by any such rule gag the press You cannot by any such rule suppress any reasonable comment that the porters may see fit to make upon pending egislation, and I believe it is most important that the people of the State should be informed of what is going on in this Senate chamber. I believe the newspaper correspondents we have here are, as a body, intelligent, honest men, who will only make such comment upon pending matters

that all of us are subject to criticism at times which is not founded on justice and reason, but my experience has been that in my own case, where the reporter has found out his mistake later on through sources than myself, he has co to me in a manly way and corrected it

and that is that our motives are bound TWO ALDERMEN MAY OWN UP. to be misconstrued and our acts to be held up in a light which they do not justify. Nevertheless that is one of the thing's which have always gone with public life. When we enter upon it we expect to place ourselves before the public and our characters and reputations at the mercy of the press. I do not believe you can make reporter who is not going to treat you fairly and honestly do so by placing this club over his head, and it seems to me it but excites the suspicion of the press and lays us liable to misconstruction, where otherwise our acts might not be misconstrued, by apparently preparing in advance

upon our acts." Senator Grady followed with his stock peech, and it was rather significant that while both he and Senator Raines declared that they did not care what the press said about them, both were most solicitous about the other Senators

to punish any reporter who might comment

Senator White declared that while news. papers were often inclined to print unjust things, still he thought it was cowardly on the part of the Senate to hide behind the clerk. Hedid not want the power of removal lodged with the clerk, saying it belonged with the Senate, and he also thought the Senate should approve of the list of reporters who were designated as well as remove them if they violated the rules of

Senator Saxe acted on this suggestion and offered an amendment carrying out the views of Senator White. He said that he had never had occasion to find fault with the newspapers.

Senator Armstrong caused somewhat of a smile when he said, in supporting the report of the committee, that "when people were given the courtesy to be in a glass house they should appreciate the courtesy." He had just remarked before about throwing bricks at glass houses.

The vote on the Saxe amendment showed that the report was going to be adopted. this amendment being defeated by a vote of 15 aves to 28 noes. Senator Page's amendment was lost by a vote of 13 ayes to

Senator Tully, who had been out of the chamber when the other vote was taken, returned in time to vote for the amendment, while Senators Cobb, Frawley and Owens followed the lead of Senators Raines and Grady.

Senator White offered an amendment practically accomplishing the same purpose as the Page amendment, but it also

Senator Hooker tried to have action deferred on the report until to-morrow, but Senator Raines said he would not consent to a delay and he had his way. It showed that the Raines influence is still predominant with the majority of Republican Senators, while Senator Grady is still able to control nearly all the Democratic Sen-

HARRISON-COX WEDDING.

Congressman-Elect Married in London to Divorced Woman.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, Jan. 18 .- Francis Burton Harri son of New York, Congressman-elect, and Mrs. Mabel J. Cox, the divorced wife of Dr. Roland Cox, Jr., were married to-day at All Souls' Church, London. Mrs. Cox, who wore a white embroidered cloth gown and a large white hat trimmed with sable, was Brooklyn. The bridegroom's cousin. Lord Fairfax, was best man.

The company at the church included Mrs. Burton Harrison, the bridegroom's mother; J. R. Carter, acting American Chargé d'Affaires: O. H. P. Belmont and W. F. Fisher.

After the wedding the bride's parents entertained the wedding party at Claridge's Hotel, where the table was beautifully arranged with white lilies and roses. The menu was printed on miniature slippers.

The engagement of Representative-elec-Harrison and Mrs. Cox did not become known until last December, after Mr. Harrison had gone from here to join Mrs. Cox and her mother and sister at Cannes, France Until then it wasn't generally known that Mrs. Cox had secured a decree of absolute divorce from Dr. Roland Cox, Jr.

Mr. Harrison met his bride in Cuba on a trip to the West Indies, when he was mourning the death of his wife, killed in an automobile accident in Long Island City on November 25, 1905.

TELEPHONE TO THE SHAH! Public Phone Placed in Teheran Square S That Any One Can Bo It.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 17 .- A despatch from Teheran to the Daily Mail states that Persians having complained that the Shah's entourage prevented them from approaching his Majesty with grievances the Shah has ordered that a telephone communicating with the palace be fixed in the public square and has invited the people to converse with him direct.

ROBERT HUNTER A SOCIALIST.

Capital Has Got to Be Enchained and He's the Boy to Enchain Some.

Robert Hunter, who among his other achievements married Miss Caroline M. Phelps Stokes, sister of J. G. Phelps Stokes, has become a Socialist. He is at present in Europe and has written to a friend in this city announcing his conversion to socialism and his decision to join the Socialist party in this country. He says he thought of doing

it eight years ago.

Now, says Mr. Hunter, who in 1902 and 1903 was head worker of the University Settlement, it gives him great pleasure to join in the struggle "against the dominance over men and things of a small and selfcentred class. Every day I see that so long as the capitalist class exists poverty, wage slavery and all the miseries which well intentioned men desire to relieve or ameliorate must continue among us. It is therefore with a feeling of intense pleasure that I now

with a feeling of intense pleasure that I now come to place myself in direct opposition to the most fundamental cause of our social distresses, namely, capitalism itself."

Mr. Hunter thinks that capitalism will soon go the way of "other class systems."
"Lawson," he says, "sees its frenzied finance, Hughea sees its robbery of the widows and orphans, Hearst sees its political treachery, Steffens sees its political perfidy, Miss Tarbell its soul of dishonor and hypocrisy, Robert De Forest its murderous tenements, Felix Adler the slavery of the children, Rocsevelt its poisonous food products.

Mr. Hunter sees all of these things at once Adler the slavely sevelt its poisonous food products. Hunter sees all of these things at once the sight has driven him to join those demand "the social ownership of the truments of production." Capital must alive or monyrch, Mr. Hunter says.

NOT MORE THAN FOUR, PROB-ABLY, WERE IN BRIBERY DEAL.

Cowing Apparently Not Hearst's Candidate at All, but an Independent Venture -Ten City Fathers Interviewed the

Grand Jury-Politicians Suppersaed. Eight of the eleven Municipal Ownership Aldermen who voted for ex-Judge Rufus B. Cowing for Recorder on Tuesday a few hours before \$6,000 in marked money was paid to Alderman William S. Clifford of Long Island City, who is accused of havng promised to deliver the votes at \$500 vote, were examined before the Grand Jury yesterday in an effort to find out who told them to vote for Judge Cowing, a Republican for whom they had never voted before. District Attorney Jerome conducted the examination, and while he said that satisfactory results had been accomplished it is understood that the Aldermen made many contradictory statements. Earlier in the day Alderman Henry Clay Peters of Brooklyn, recognized as the boss of the M. O. L. contingent, said that the M. O. L. men at a caucus a week ago had agreed on the name of Judge Cowing, but that statement didn't jibe with statements

When the day's proceedings were over Mr. Jerome said that he believed that at least two Aldermen and possibly four knew about the deal and that the rest were to be sold out. It was hinted that two of the ten Aldermen under subpæna yesterday showed signs of a desire to tell all they knew. Alderman Henry Clay Peters, leader of the eleven, was not one of those exam-

which had been made by others of his

ined, but he will be questioned this morning Alderman Clifford, who had been locked up in the West Side court prison all night, was bailed out yesterday afternoon by friends of Little Tim Sullivan, at the request of Little Tim. There was a story hat a promise was made to Little Tim that if he came to Clifford's aid the M. O L. Aldermen would vote for Justice McAvoy of Special Sessions, the Tammany candidate for Recorder, at the next meeting of the board. But Little Tim is not likely just now to be bidding for the votes of the eleven. Alderman Peters, acting as spokesman for the troubled lawmakers, said that the M. O. I.. men would now go back to their first love, Judge Palmieri. DIFFERENT DEAL WITH HEARST WAS ON.

Around the City Hall the impression s that few of the M. O. L. members were aware of what was going on, and that not more than three or four at the most were in on the deal. They have been taking their orders from Peters and were pledged to vote in unison for any candidate decided upon by the M. O. L. leaders.

It was learned yesterday that Aldermen Davies and Grifenhagen, two Republican bers of the board, called on William R. Hearst on Tuesday morning to end the deadlock by agreeing with him on a candidate for the Recordership. They told Mr Hearst that as it was apparent that neither Meyers nor Palmieri could be elected the Republicans were willing to consider the candidate. Mr. Hearst suggested the names of Herbert R. Limberg, Nathan Vidaver and Melvin G. Palliser. As the three men named were merely campaign vorkers for Hearst at the election last November, Aldermen Davies and Grifenhagen promptly refused to consider them. Then Mr. Hearst, it was stated yesterday, promised to submit three other names.

Therefore it was with the utmost sur-prise that the Republicans heard Alderman Clifford and his associates vote for Judge Cowing at Tuesday's meeting, particularly as no suggestion had been made to them by the M.O. men looking to a compromise on Judge Cowing. who is a publican.

TEN OF THE ELEVEN ASSERT THEIR DIGNITY It was a strenuous day for the eleven. All except Clifford, who was detained uptown, arrived early at the Criminal Courts building, some of them having been served with Grand Jury subpœnas and the others coming voluntarily, having 'read at the breakfast table" that they were wanted. From the time they began to filter in the dull halls and rooms took

on a brighter hue. They're a solemn lot, these M. O. L. Aldermen, and know their rights. They hadn't been around ten minutes before there began to be loud ories that they were not being treated right. The Grand Jury shouldn't have called them at all, but having done so they should be heard

Alderman Peters took the bunch under his wing. He issued many orders, some of them in German, that he would do all the talking. But before Gen. Peters's orders had been carried to Lawyer Mulligan of The Bronx he said that the charges were

been talking of Cowing for a week. We knew he was the only man who could break the deadlock. He is a good Republican and he was our trump card. Who suggested his name? Well, that I can't remember." Nobody can remember.

Alderman Rowcroft said that it was all mistake and so did some of the others, but that was as far as they would go. When it came to "who suggested Judge Cowing's name?" they were mum. But Peters not only talked but he jumped around and did things. That was when his brethren were making excursions to Tom Foley's thirst parlor.

PETERS SAYS ITS OUTBAGEOUS. "It's outrageous to be called down here, "We're City Fathers, City

Fathers, I tell you, and we are entitled to as much respect as any other public official. We have business to attend to. There should be apologies for this—apologies from the Grand Jury or from District Attorney Jerome. We're as good as any oody in this office. That snip in there-I'd like to tell him what I think about him. If I had a chance to go in there, I'd make speech that would be a hot one." Why did you vote for Judge Cowing?

chorused the squad of reporters. "I don't think we have to apologize the public for voting for such a good man as Judge Cowing," replied Peters. Then he declared that there had ous of the eleven M. O. L. men a week ago, and that Judge Cowing had been agreed upon as their choice. Alderman Falk of Brooklyn told THE SUN on Tuesday night

Continued on Third Pag

JOHN R. WALSH INDICTED.

Grand Jury Sald to Have Voted Upon Nearly Two Hundred Counts.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 .- ! indictments containing nearly 200 counts, charging violation of the United States banking laws, have been voted against John R. Walsh," it is said, by the special Grand Jury that finished its investigation to-day.

They are to be presented to the United States District Court on Friday, at which time Judge A. B. Anderson will be in the

Rumors were also current in the Federal building that true bills had been voted against persons connected with the Chicago National Bank and with Walsh's other financial enterprises. These rumored indictments, it is sai

are based on the charge that certain officials aided Walsh in carrying out the scheme of transferring funds between the State bank

The work of the Walsh investigation was finished Tuesday, and it is believed that the

true bills were voted then. The use of "memorandum notes," which it is charged millions were diverted from the bank deposits to further railroad nterprises, is said to be the basis for the indictments. These notes bore the names of employees of the bank, but were marked memorandum" to show that they were not the signatures of the men whose names

FROM MR. AKED'S LETTER BOX

Mr. Rockefeller's New Pastor Asked to Interest Him in a Few Scheme Special Cable Despatch to TRE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 16 .- The Rev. Mr. Aked who has accepted a call to the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York, has announced to a meeting of his congregation in Liverpool that his ministry there will end on March 3. He will then spend a month at Davos-Platz, Switzerland, to recruit, and will preach his farewell sermon in Pembroke Chapel, Liverpool, on April 4. He

will sail on the Carmania on April 7. He said humorously that many person would be glad to learn that his punishment for accepting the call to New York had already begun. He was receiving hundreds of letters from all over the world pleading that he appeal to Mr. Rockefeller for money. These letters were coming in battalions

rom all denominations. One writer unctuously implored for the ake of "our dear Lord" to beg Mr. Rockefeller to give \$10,000,000 for religious work in England. Another urged him to induce Mr. Rockefeller to finance the writer's patent nerve plasters, promising to supply Mr. aked with plasters for nothing during his

A distinguished member of the judiciary nodestly asked for \$60,000 to endow an object in which he was interested. Mr. Aked added: "I do not answer the letters, but I wonder if people take me for a fool?"

ANOTHER MESSAGE COMING.

The President Will Urge the Passage of th Ship Subsidy Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- Within the nex lew days President Roosevelt will send s special message to Congress urging the passage of the ship subsidy bill, which was reported'to the House by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries yesterday by a vote of 8 to 7. The friends of the measure have appealed to the President and he has promised to help them.

When some of the advocates of the sub sidy bill almost despeired of getting a favorable report from the committee th President was besought to use his influence n their behalf by sending a special message to Congress on the subject. He declined t do so until some further effort had been made looking to harmonious action among the Republicans, but now that the com-mittee has acted favorably on the subsidy bill Mr. Roosevelt deems it timely to send in a strong message calling attention the need of this legislation.

The message may be sent in Saturday if the House is in session, or it may be d ferred until early next week.

PENSION FOR CONFEDERATES Col Wray of New York Will Donate His a Home in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Jan. 16 .- Col. W. A. Wray of New York city, who fought for the Union in the civil war, has written to Capt. Edward S. Gay of this city, proposing to donate his pension to the Confederate Soliders' Home of Georgia. Col. Wray says he has never drawn the pension to which he is entitled but he recently decided to accept it and donate it to charitable objects.

He says: "I want to give it away to som deserving object and desire to ask you there is a Confederate soldiers' home at Atlanta. If there is, would the 'Johnnys' ac cept a donation from a Yankee ex-soldier in other words, if I take that pension I am going to turn it over to some 'Johnny' institute. You fellows don't get very much in the way of recompense for the trials endured.

Capt. Gay has turned Col. Wray's lette over to President Bell of the Confederate Soldiers' Home, who says the pension wil be accepted.

MAY DIE DESPITE REPRIEVE small Chance of Governor's Message Rea ing Hangman in Time.

JEFFERSON City, Mo., Jan. 18 .- Gov Folk to-day granted William Spaugh, Jr., a further stay of execution to January

Spaugh is under sentence of death fo killing Sheriff Polk of Iron county. The reprieve must reach Centreville thirty miles from a railroad, early to-morrow morning or Spaugh will be hanged. The telegraph wires are down because of sleet. Telephones are out or use and train service is in a bad way. A courie would have to change trains twice and ride all night, crossing swollen stream and over rough roads, and it is very doubt

ful whether word can be got to Centerville

ful whether word can be got to Centerville in time to prevent the hanging.

This is the second reprieve granted to Spaugh. The first was on January 9, the day before Spaugh was to hang. His attorney made the thirty mile ride at night, reaching Ironton only a few hours before the execution was to take place.

Spaugh has had a strenuous time since his conviction, July 7. After his conviction a mob of masked men overpowered and bound the Sheriff, forced their way into the Ironton jail and fired several shots at Spaugh. He received three bullets in the legs.

GCEAN WAY TO PLORIDA Two days of pleasant travel aboard ew ships of Savannah Line. Telsphone at a tickets and reservations.—Adv. FLORIDA INFORMATION BUREAU, eadway, cor. 30th St. 3 great lantic Coast Line Railroad. -- Adv.

EVANS HURRIES TO KINGSTON.

GOES ON TORPEDO BOAT, AND TWO BATTLESHIPS FOLLOW

American Admiral Will See What Help Is Needed-Navy Has Large Supplies of Food Near By and More to Be Sent -Queer Despatch About Our Consulate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commanding the Atlantic fleet, which is now engaged in mangeuvres near Guantanamo, has gone to Kingston on board the torpedo boat Whipple with medical supplies, and the battleships Missouri and Indiana are following to render any assistance they can. The State Department has taken up the matter of relief for the sufferers in Jamaica with the British Embassy, and further steps will be taken soon.

Official confirmation of the disaster did not reach the Government here until late this afternoon. The first news came to the State Department in a puzzling despatch from "Jamaica," with the name of the place from which it was actually sent missing, and signed, "The American Consul." The despatch said:

"Fearful earthquake followed by fire. Kingston destroyed. Hundred (or hundreds) of lives lost. Food sadly needed. Consulate partly destroyed. Fireproof safe." The last two words mean that the papers

of the consulate were in a fireproof safe, and hence not likely to be damaged. At 4:36 o'clock this afternoon Capt. W. H. Beehler, commandant of the paval sta-tion at Key West, sent this message to the

Navy Department: "Wireless from Guantanamo to Key West-Admiral Evans on the Whipple bas sailed for Kingston with medical aid." A few minutes later this despatch came

from Key West: "Missouri and Indiana have sailed for Kingston.

Despite the lack of official information f the extent of the disaster officials of the Government began to plan measures of relief. Secretary Taft, who is president of the National Red Cross, announced that if Kingston needed help the Red Cross would send out an appeal. Secretary Root sent a note to Fame Howard, Charge d'Affaires for Great Britain, tendering the services of the United States navy for the relief of Jamaica.

Mr. Howard replied by telephone that he had had no advices concerning the disaster and was uninformed of the extent of the disaster except by the despatches in the newspapers. This was before either the State Department or the Navy Department had received their despatches. came in they were communicated to Mr. Howard, who got in touch with his Govern-

That part of the navy near Jamaica having already taken action, the officials here considered what else could be done to aid Kingston and the other towns of Jamaica. It was found that great assistance could be rendered if necessary. Not only could vessels of the fleet be drawn upon for medical supplies and food, but the supply ship Celtic is near Guantanamo, only 180 miles from Kingston, with a co siderable supply of dried meat, flour and other kinds of food on board. There is a quantity of supplies at the naval station at Guantanamo and the supply ship Glacier will sail to-morrow from New York with 400,000 pounds of fresh beef, 400,000 pounds of flour, an equal amount of fresh vegetables and great quantities of coffee, canned meats and vegetables and many other articles of food. The Glacier goes to supply the fleet, but her supplies could be sen

direct to the stricken city. The Celtic has on board more than 150,000 pounds of flour, 10,000 pounds of salted beef. 15,000 pounds of salted pork, 25,000 pound of tinned vegetables, between 30,000 and 35,000 pounds of coffee, 75,000 pounds of sugar, 10,000 pounds of butter, 3,500 pounds of macaroni and other supplies. The Celtic has been at Havana, whence she sailed for

Guantanamo yesterday. The supply of food at the Guantanamo naval station is not great. Among other things the navy has there 1,000 pounds of tinned bacon, 1,500 of tinned corned beet and more than 1,000 pounds of tinned roast beef. There are also 9,000 pounds of flour, 1,800 cans of condensed milk and 9,000 of tinned fruits.

It has not been the custom of the Navy Department to keep large quantities of stores at Guantanamo. The ships of the fleet are supplied by purchase and by the supply ships Cettic and Glacier. When the ils of the fleet left Hampton Roads early this month their larders were full. At the Navy Department it is said that the Glacier could be sent to Kingston and the supplies given to the people there without seriously affecting the fleet, and if con ditions in the Jamaican capital are serious this will probably be done. The Glacier could get to Kingston by next Sunday or

Admiral Evans will probably have no difficulty in running into the harbor at Kingston with the Whipple, but the battleships Missouri and Indiana will have to proceed carefully. If the earthquake shook up things very much the chances are that the harbor has changed, and where before there were many fathoms of water there may now be dangerous reefs. Accordingly the Missouri and Indiana will probably lie off Kingston until the condition of the harbor is ascertained. Admiral Evans, on his own responsibility, can order more ships over to Kingston from Guantanamo, and if he finds that conditions warrant such action he will doubtless do so.

William H. Orrett of New Jersey is charge of the American Consulate at Kingston. George B. Bridgeman of the same State was in Kingston until recently, but he is now out of the consular service. Officials of the State Department are not certain as to who sent the despatch received at the Department. They believe that no official of the consulate would sign a message as that one was signed. It is regarded as more likely Mr. Orrett or some official of the consulate directed that a message be sent and thus it came to be signed as i

Two British Cruisers to Sall. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

After all, Usher's the Secto's

ordered the cruisers Brilliant and Indefatigable at Bermuda to proceed imflately to Jamaica and assist in reliev ing the distress there. The Brilliant will sail to-morrow.

BIG FIGURES FROM ST. THOMAS. Death Loss Put at 1,000 and the Homeless at 00,000-0nly 60,000 in the Town.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. St. Thomas, D. W. I., Jan. 16 .- Despatches received here to-day said that 1,000 lives had been lost at Kingston and that 90,000 were homeless. Inasmuch as the population of Kingston is only 60,000 it was evident that the figures were much exaggerated, due to the general excitement prevailing.

The Governor of St. Thomas is despatching provisions and medical aid.

100 DEAD, SAYS JONES. Head of English Visiting Party Cables London of Extent of Disaster

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 16 .- Confirmation of the fact that the death loss in Kingston does not reach the alarming figures in some reports was presented by this despatch to Elder, Dempster & Co. from Sir Alfred

Jones, given out to-night: "Kingston was overwhelmed by an earthquake Monday afternoon at 3.30. All the houses within a radius of ten miles have been damaged, and almost every house in the city is destroyed. Fire broke out after the earthquake and completed the work of destruction.

"It is estimated that 100 persons have been killed and 1,000 injured. The public offices and hospitals are in ruins. Among the killed are Sir James Fergusson, many prominent merchants and professional men and a great many natives. There were no fatalities at the Constant Spring Hotel.

"The business quarter of Kingston is now a heap of smouldering ashes. We are thankful that our party is all right."

STEVENS AT THE WHITE HOUSE. New Superintendent of Public Works Has a Talk With the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-Frederick C. Stevens, the newly appointed Superintendent of Public Works of New York, called on President Roosevelt this morning and had a talk with him about affairs connected with the State administration. After leaving the White House Mr. Stevens said that his call on the President was of a persona nature and that politics was not discussed to any extent. Mr. Stevens was asked about the President's intention of keeping hands off in the State administration during the incumbency of Gov. Hughes.

"I have not seen any indication that he is not going to keep hands off," he replied. ALBANY, Jan. 16 .- A telegram was received by the Governor this afternoon from former Senator Stevens, the new Superintendent of Public Works, announcing that he would arrive in Albany to-morrow. It is expected that he will be sworn in at once and immediately will enter upon his duties as the head of the Public Works Department.

NAHAN FRANKO QUITS.

The Orchestra at the Metropolitan Compel the Concert Master to Resign.

Nahan Franko, who has been concermaster at the Metropolitan Opera House position and Ernest Goerlitz, who is acting in Mr. Conried's place, accepted the resig-

nation. The trouble was entirely between Mr Franko and the members of the orchestra This friction has existed for some time and recently became so acute that it seemed

incapable of solution. "Mr. Franko was compelled by the orchestra to resign," Mr. Goerlitz said last night, "owing to the irreconcilable differ-Under the circumstances, his resignation

ences existing between him and the players. was immediately accepted." A new concert master will be selected

to-day. FAIRBANKS ELUDES ARREST.

Sheriff Falls to Find Vice-President's So -Uncle Arranges Ball.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 16 .- Sheriff Vorhes to-day sent a telegram to the Sheriff of Clark county at Springfield, asking him to arrest Frederick C. Fairbanks, son of Vice-President Fairbanks, under the indictment found against him here for perjury in connection with his license to

marry Helen Scott of Pittsburg. SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 16 .- While his uncle, N. H. Fairbanks, and Attorney Charles Stewart were at Steubenville to-day arranging for bond, Frederick C. Fairbanks did not wait for a visit from Sheriff William Alomoney, but left the city on the 8:15 A. M. train for the East. It is thought he has gone either to Washington or to the home of his wife's parents in Pittsburg.

Mrs. Fairbanks declined to be interviewed concerning her husband. The purpose of N. H. Fairbanks, who went to Steubenville last midnight with his attorney, was apparent this evening when it was announced that he had arranged a bond, \$5,000, for his nephew's appearance

to answer the charge of perjury. FEWER RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS. Foreign Ones More Expensive Than Expected-Trust Revenue Less, Too.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. CAPE TOWN, Jan. 16 .- It is stated that the Rhodes trustees are considering a reduction in the number of foreign scholarships at Oxford University established by the fund. The maintenance of these scholarships has proved more expensive than was originally contemplated.

It is believed that financial depression has caused the revenue from the Rhodes estate to decrease.

LOTTIE GILSON TAKEN IN. Old Time Vaudeville Actress Found Helpless in the Street.

A woman dressed in a fur lined coat was found staggering at Twenty-third street and Second avenue last night by Policeman Gannon. When she told him she needed assistance he took her to the East Twenty-second street station.

The woman said she was Lottie Gilson, the vaudeville actress, who hasn't been playing much of late.

"I used to play in Fritz in a Madhouse, with J. K. Emmett, but never thought I would do a turn in a station house," she told Serst. Schrafter.

o a turn a rgt. Schreiber.
rgt. Schreiber.
w you play eighteen years ago expected to see you in a place never expected to see you in a place li this," the sergeant replied. She was sent to the East Thirty-fifth stre She was sent to the East I station in a patrol wagon.

KINGSTON DEAD **MAY NUMBER 300**

THUBERAY, JANUARY 17, 1907. Snew to-day and probably to-morrow; northeast winds.

Estimates of the Wounded as High as 1,000-Victims Mostly Negroes.

BUSINESS SECTION GONE.

Order is Restored, but Sanitary Condition Is Alarming -Medical Supplies Needed.

Troops in Control of the City and Martial Law Prevalls-Food Supply Short, but Neighboring Places Are Forwarding Supplies-Pire Did the Greatest Dame age-Whites Had Reen Warned and Had Left Their Homes Largely When the Great Shock Came-Shipping in the Harber Not Damaged Seriously -Two Well Known Ship Captains in the List of Dead-Hotel Guests Reported to Be Safe-Camping in Suburbs

HOLLAND BAY, Jamaica, Jan. 16 .- So much confusion exists in Kingston that conflicting reports of the damage done by the earthquake on Monday are received. No two of the couriers arriving to file cable despatches tell the same story. The subtelegraph station just outside the city is not in good working order and hence nothing trustworthy comes from there.

According to the best advices received here the dead will number from 100 to 300. and the wounded may reach 1,000. They are mostly negroes. Although nearly every house is damaged to some extent by the earthquake, most of the city was spared from the fire The water supply was disarranged in places but not entirely cut off. Practically the entire business portion of the city is destroyed and most of the houses are wrecked partly.

The first shock occurred at 3:35 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The light frame buildings which constitute the greater part of Kingston went to pieces like so much tissue paper and hundreds of persons were caught in the falling timbers.

The big shock was followed by lesser tremblers. Fire started in the ruins along the waterfront almost immediately and spread rapidly. There was no water, wind was blowing and the débris burned

The flames swept out of existence all the buildings along Duke, Port Royal, King and East streets and raged until 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when the wind changed and the fire had practically burned The rescue work, under the direction

of the soldiers in the British garrison and the municipal authorities, began at once. The general hospital was soon filled with hundreds of the injured. When the hose pitals were filled to overflowing the injured were taken out on the vessels in the harbor. The work of transferring the injured to the boats went on all of Monday night.

A camp for the refugees was organized as soon as possbile on the big racetrack. and more than 3,000 negroes are now sheltered in it. Thousands of others are homeless and have sought safety in the surrounding country, taking with them a few light blankets which they saved from their homes.

Word has reached Kingston that relief expeditions are on the way to the city from Santiago and St. Thomas. There has been excellent discipline among the soldiers. TREASURY BUILDING STANDS.

All the principal banks and churches and most of the office buildings in the city are down. The treasury was damaged, but the building is still standing. NARBOW ESCAPE OF JONES PARTY.

The members of the Jones party had a narrow escape. They were attending the agricultural conference in Collegiate Hall when the earthquake struck the city. The building rocked and swayed, but did not go down. Members of the party rushed terrorstricken into the streets. They were taken on board of one of the vessels

The Myrtle Pank Hotel is a complete wreck. The Constant Spring Hotel is hadly damaged. None of the guests in the latter house was injured.

The city prison was destroyed, but none of the inmates was injured. None of them escaped. The Port Royal battery was sub merged and two of the gunners were killed.

Houses out on the hills suffered severely, but few persons were killed in them, although parts of them were shaken down.

PEOPLE HAD WARNING. One reason why the death list is not greater among the whites is because there was practically a warning of imminent danger. A tremendous wind storm arose and partial darkness obscured the city and suburbs. This aroused the fears of thousands and all were on the alert when the first shake began. The people ran out of their homes; and when the severe

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